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10/567,029	02/03/2006	Hartmut Hibst	284810US0PCT	9923
22850	7590	06/29/2011	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				PATEL, SMITA S
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1732				
NOTIFICATION DATE			DELIVERY MODE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/567,029	HIBST ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SMITA PATEL	1732	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2011.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 7,8 and 10-27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 7,8 and 10-27 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment after final filed on April 05, 2011 has been entered.
2. Claim 7-8 and 10-27 are under examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 7, 8 and 10-27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over by Ushikubo et al (EP O603836 A1) in view of Sun et al (US Patent No.: 6689613), in view of Schunk et al (US PGPUB No.: 20010039330 A1), in view of Lugmair et al (US PGPUB No.: 2004/0110636), and in further view of Otake et al(US Patent No.: 4,520,127).

As per Claims 7 and 11-12, Ushikubo teaches a process for preparing the solution containing essential elements for the catalyst is not particularly limited and it may be such that prescribed amounts of starting materials corresponding to the composition of the desired complex oxide are mixed with a solvent such as water. So long as the mixture forms a uniform solution (considered homogenously mixture). Solution or slurry is dried by spray drying method or freeze –drying method (page 3, lines 37-58) Solid particles are obtained by spray drying (page 4 lines 8-9). Ushikubo does teach

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metering and drying and further teaches the particle size of solid particles obtainable by spray drying may be adjusted by controlling the rotational speed of the disc and the amount of the supplied solution or slurry but does not expressively define continuously metering and drying to obtain solids and changing ratios as defined in step d and also does not teach total stream of the individual solutions, emulsions and/or dispersions remains constant during the metering.

Sun teaches combinatorial process used for synthesizing catalyst carbon fibril formation include thin film catalyst library and powder catalyst library. Library used here refers to two or more different powder catalyst placed on a substrate and may be deposited on the substrate sequentially or simultaneously. Further Sun teaches alternative process for creating catalyst library is through the use of multiple channel liquid dispensing system to dispense a liquid material. Once the soluble precursor or combination of soluble precursors comprising elemental metal, metal alloy or combination thereof is deposited on the substrate as a liquid, typically dried and calcined in air. (Col.2 lines 10-15, Col.3 lines 11-25). Sun does not teach changing ratios as defined in step d and and also does not teach total stream of the individual solutions, emulsions and/or dispersions remains constant during the metering.

Schunk teaches a process for preparing arrays of heterogeneous catalysts and/or their precursors through channels and in which at least n channels comprise n different heterogeneous catalyst and/or their precursors, where n is 2, preferably 10 or more, more preferably 10,000 or more comprising following steps:

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- a) preparing of mixtures of different chemical compositions or plurality of mixtures of the same composition solutions, emulsions and/or dispersions of elements and/or elements compounds of chemical elements present in the catalysts
- b) mixing predetermined amounts of the solutions, emulsions and/or dispersions in one or more reaction vessels run in parallel mixing can be metered using automated pipettes or an inkjet unit (paragraphs 0031, 0088 and 0099).

Schunk does not expressively mention changing the ratios in step b and repeating step b, c and D until n different solids are obtained but it would have been obvious to achieve that since Schunk teaches process for making library of catalysts on a substrate either a plurality of reaction vessels can be operated in parallel (simultaneous deposition) or one reaction vessel, after partial emptying, can be refilled with other components to achieve an altered composition. When single reaction vessel is refilled with other components to achieve an altered composition can be applied as changing the ratios and then repeating metering and drying steps. Schunk does not teach total stream of the individual solutions, emulsions and/or dispersions remains constant during the metering.

Lugmair teaches that four or more catalyst materials are simultaneously synthesized on substrate by known technique including solvent evaporation, precipitation, sol-gel, spray drying, etc. to make a combinatorial library (paragraph 0052). Lugmair further teaches heterogeneous catalysts have a variety of known applications. Lugmair teaches variations in the particle size distribution of candidate catalysts as compared between reaction vessels or channels of a parallel reactor can affect catalyst performance and additionally or alternatively can affect the flow

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characteristics when screening the catalysts in a parallel flow reactor such that in either case, direct comparison of catalysts between reaction vessels or channels is compromised. Preparing array of materials preferably diverse materials such as diverse catalysts materials having particle size distribution substantially within predefined particle size range of four or more materials as catalyst precursors or catalysts (paragraphs 0006, 0008). Particle sizes are already predefined and when it goes through the process, each of the four or more materials having particle size distribution within a particle size range.

Further to support, Otake teaches the supply of the solution and the rotational speed of the disk are preferably controlled so that average particle size of the solid particles after spray drying becomes to be within a range defined (Col.8 lines 53-60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to keep the total stream resulting from the individual solutions as constant during metering in the apparatus to have the particle size controlled within predefined range to provide for more efficient protocols and systems for effecting mechanical treatments of catalyst materials such as heterogeneous catalysts and related materials as taught by Lugmair. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the process of Ushikubo with Sun et al, Schunk, Lugmair et al and Otake et al. to provide all the necessary steps to make the sequential production of library of N different solids by spray drying or freeze drying to discover heterogeneous catalysts compared to conventional methods and may be orders of magnitude faster as taught by Sun. Based on the teachings of the references, sequentially forming a plurality of

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catalysts by continuously metering solutions into a mixer and spray drying or freeze drying to form a catalyst powder then changing the ratio of the solutions metered to the mixer for making a different catalyst powder to form a catalyst library would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because the references suggest that sequential formation of catalyst using a single vessel is known in the art as an alternative to simultaneous formation of catalyst to form a library. Because maintaining particle size between catalysts in the library is important and particle size when spray drying can be controlled by the supply of solution, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known to maintain the total stream of solution fed for mixing and subsequent spray drying as constant to maintain consistent particle size between catalysts.

As per Claim 8, Ushikubo does mention that as long as the mixture forms a uniform solution or slurry, it unnecessary to heat it or conduct stirring for long period of time so it would have been obvious to conduct the mixing and drying less than 10 minutes to improve the yield of nitrile using specific crystal structure as taught by Ushikubo (page 3 lines 43-45).

As per Claims 10 and 18, Ushikubo teaches process wherein the different solids are produced in each case in amounts from 0.1 to 500 g (see examples).

As per Claims 13-17 Schunk teaches wherein N is 2 or more, preferably 10 or more, 100 or more, 1000 or more or even 10,000 or more (encompasses claimed range, paragraph 0088).

As per Claims 19-20, Ushikubo teaches catalyst constitutes from 10 to 60 wt% of at least two different solutions (examples, page 3 lines 50-53, overlap claimed range).

As per Claims 21-22, Ushikubo teaches unique element comprising of ammonium metavanadate (page 3 lines 47-48).

As per Claims 21-27, Schunk teaches unique element comprising salts of organic or inorganic and active metal is in subgroups 5 and 6 and in platinum (paragraph 0091, platinum is considered transition metal).

Response to Arguments

Applicant has filed an amendment after final but has not amended any claims. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/05/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and Examiner maintained the rejection, see the rejection above.

Regarding to applicant argument related to prior art taught by Ushikubo et al, Lugmair et al, Sun et al and Schunk et al, Applicant argues that Ushikubo, Sun et al, Schunk et al and Lugmair et al does not describe or suggest "the total stream of individual solutions...remains constant" and that there is no disclosure of different compositions ratios in the preparation of different solids and argues that particle distribution are not obtained by spray-drying. First of all Ushikubo teaches different compositions in the preparation of different solids and further teaches the particle size of solid particles obtainable by spray-drying which may be adjusted by controlling rotational speed of the disc and amount of the supplied solution or slurry. In addition, Lugmair teaches that particles size can be obtainable by spray-drying (see paragraph 0053) even though Lugmair more focuses on grinding technique. Lugmair teaches that four or more catalyst materials are simultaneously synthesized on substrate by known

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technique including solvent evaporation, precipitation, sol-gel, spray drying, etc. to make a combinatorial library (paragraph 0052). Lugmair further teaches heterogeneous catalysts have a variety of known applications. Lugmair teaches variations in the particle size distribution of candidate catalysts as compared between reaction vessels or channels of a parallel reactor can affect catalyst performance and additionally or alternatively can affect the flow characteristics when screening the catalysts in a parallel flow reactor such that in either case, direct comparison of catalysts between reaction vessels or channels is compromised. Preparing array of materials preferably diverse materials such as diverse catalysts materials having particle size distribution substantially within predefined particle size range of four or more materials as catalyst precursors or catalysts (paragraphs 0006, 0008). Particle sizes are already predefined and when it goes through the process, each of the four or more materials having particle size distribution within a particle size range. Further examiner has added another reference taught by Otake et al to support that particle size are controlled to be within range defined by supplying to spray dryer (Col.8 lines 53-60). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to keep the total stream resulting from the individual solutions as constant during metering in the apparatus to have the particle size controlled within predefined range to provide for more efficient protocols and systems for effecting mechanical treatments of catalyst materials such as heterogeneous catalysts and related materials as taught by Lugmair. Therefore combination of Ushikubo, Lugmair et al, Sun et al and Schunk et al, Lugmair et al and Otake et al teaches claimed limitation as defined in Claim 7.

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- However, if the applicant believes that the pending claims are distinct from the cited prior art, the applicant needs to further modify the claim limitation/language to clarify the claim subject matter for further consideration and distinction from the prior art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CF R 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SMITA PATEL whose telephone number is (571)270-5837. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Melvin Curtis Mayes can be reached on 571-272-1234. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Smita Patel/

Examiner, Art Unit 1732

06/15/2011

/Melvin Curtis Mayes/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1732